

the

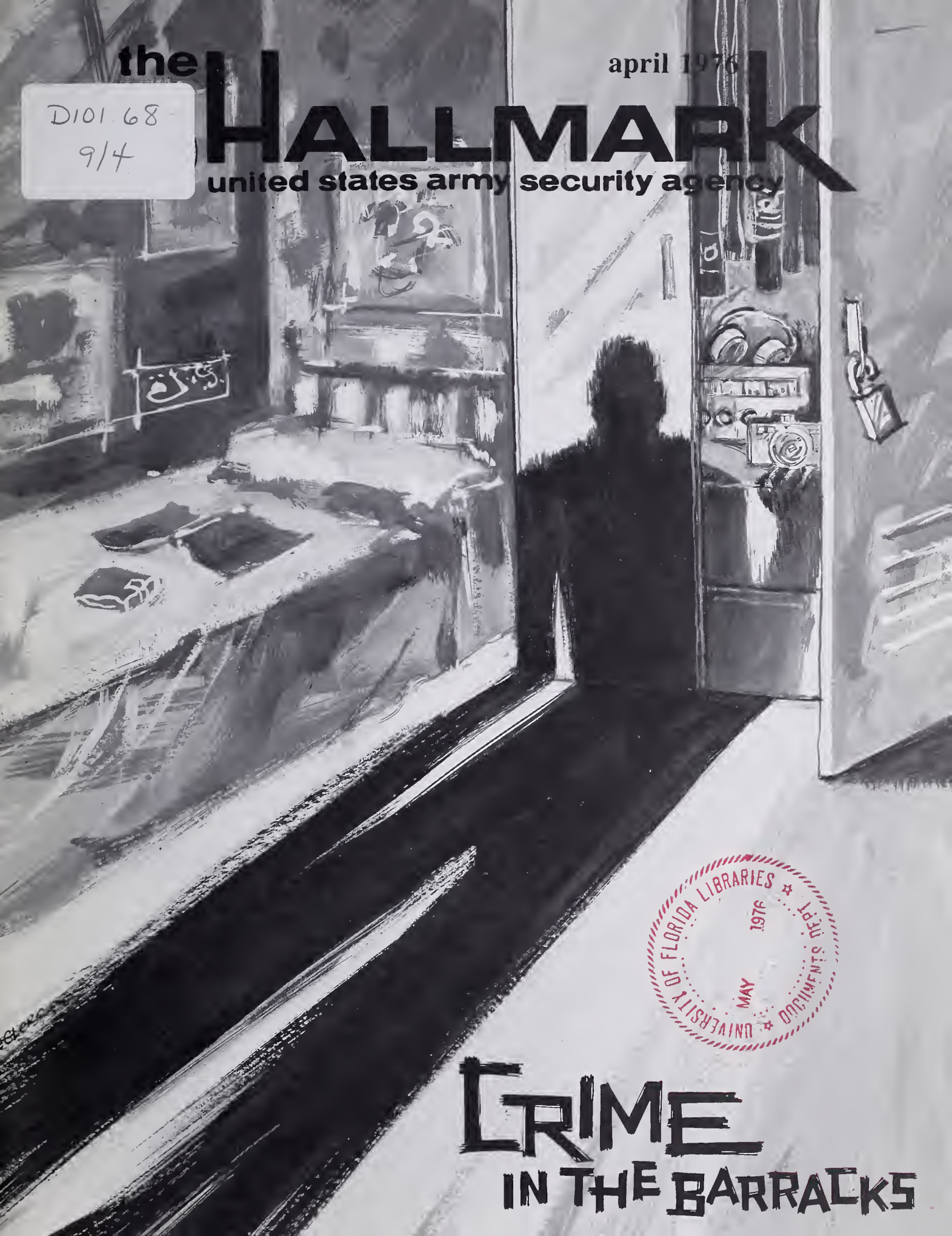
april 1976

D101.68

9/4

HALLMARK

united states army security agency



CRIME

IN THE BARRACKS

CRIME IN THE BARRACKS

The problem of theft in the barracks has become a multimillion dollar liability to the Army. Although the troops are the primary victims of theft, the Army presently reimburses individuals for losses.

The Army's reaction to the amounts lost through theft of private property is the changing of AR-27-20. Through limiting the amount of cash the Army will reimburse for theft, the Army places the responsibility for private property on the individual soldier.

With the change in the regulation and a possibility of more to come, we took the problem to the primary targets—the troops. Soldiers were asked, "What can be done to stop crime in the barracks?"

Defensive Awareness

"Defensive awareness is the point lacking most emphasis. The troops seem not overly theft conscious until it happens to them. What can be done after the GI has been the victim of a barracks theft and has failed to take even the most obvious precautions such as marking and security of property? If the property sits there and screams 'take me'; That becomes a case where the victim is at fault."

1SG

Wishful Thinking

"One may take all the precautionary measures available to him and yet, the determined thief will walk over any physical deterrents to get what he wants. It's wishful thinking that any single or set of measures, taken before, after, or even during the theft, will stop barracks theft".

1LT

Keep Everyone Out

"Increase the tours the CQ makes around the company area. Allow no one in the billet area without a legitimate purpose".

SP4

Lock It Up

Turning the CQ into a night cop won't solve all the problems—who's going to perform guard-duty during the day? Limiting the access to barracks will only limit the potential number of thieves. The answer lies with the individual. No one can reasonably be expected to resist temptation all the time. Don't give your buddy a chance to be tempted. If it's yours, lock it up.

SP5

Impossible to Stop

"It's impossible to stop completely. I had my soap and soapdish ripped off from the latrine while I was shaving. It's a problem of how far crime can be reduced".

PFC

More Inspections

"Have the company commander exercise his Health and Welfare inspections more frequently in order to enforce the securing and marking of personal and government property".

SSG

Accept It

Since the Army is not immune from social problems, it's (Army) going to have to accept the fact that larcenies are going to occur and reoccur. GI's are well paid and they acquire personal property, which—in quality—reflects this. The Army is going to have to spend some time to sort the problem out and resolve it. Containment seems to be the policy today. If the time and money is not available, then the Army is going to have to grow up and accept the problem and pay for it".

MP SGT

Volume 9 No. 4 April 1976

*Published monthly in support of U.S.
Army information objectives*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Close Up: Harley Piercy	2
Spotlight	4
Buy Bonds, James	5
ASA Newspaper Awards	6
J of the Year	7
Civilian Day—ASA	8
Women Enter West Point	10
C. Bers Con "Them"	12
Pass in Review	13
'Anybody Seen My Tank?'	14
Stop Rip-Offs	16
R & R	17
MI History—General For Sale	18
Political Involvement	20
NMIA Scholarship	20
Ideas and Opinions	21



Our Cover—Crime and criminals sap money both from Uncle Sam and you. This month, we investigate various aspects of this shameful rip-off. Covers by SP5 Sarah LeClerc.

Get Involved For Good

A Nationwide Epidemic

THE HALLMARK gives considerable attention to the problem of crime in the Army in this issue.

The Army does not have an exclusive problem—crime is a nationwide problem. Serious crime, such as murder, robbery, rape, burglary, auto theft, larceny and aggravated assault, increased in 1974 at a rate of 2.9 offenses per minute according to an FBI report. That is the largest annual increase reported since 1930.

That report also noted the following frequencies of crime: burglaries averaged 5.74 per minute; larcenies, 9.94 per minute; robberies happen at a rate of nearly one per minute. The 1975 figures promise equally sickening statistics.

Criminals, both in and out of uniform, don't discriminate. Any victim is acceptable—most victims cooperate.

Personal carelessness is to blame for most of the crime in or out of the Army. Personal concern for the property and safety of others can be a cure. You must look out for me, and I for you. We must all give more than lip service to the cliché, "the Army takes care of its own."

Be alert to the soldier who leaves his rifle to do something else. Pay attention to the unattended radio or TV in the room across the hall. Don't feed the situation by offering the criminal an opportunity to rob you.

We need to look out for each other. We all need to get actively involved in crime prevention.

*Winner of 3 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association,
Award of Merit and Award of Excellence from the Society for Technical Communication,
Keith L. Ware Award from Department of the Army*

Brigadier General William I. Rolya, *Commander, US Army Security Agency*

Lawrence E. Wheeler
Information Officer

SP5 Douglas L. Morrow
Editor This Issue

Carol Dovel
Contributing Editor

Graphics Branch: Raymond Griffith, *Chief*; Ron Crabtree, Mary Day, SP5 Sarah LeClerc

The Hallmark—an authorized official publication—is the monthly magazine of the U.S. Army Security Agency. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the U.S. Army. All photographs are official U.S. Army photos unless otherwise designated. **The Hallmark** is photo-offset produced. It is edited by the Information Office, IAIO, Headquarters, U.S. Army Security Agency. Telephone Oxford 25496 (AUTOVON—22 plus extension—Area Code 202). **The Hallmark** subscribes to Army News Features and the American Forces Press Service. Copyrighted material may not be reprinted. Address all editorial material and correspondence to: Editor, **The Hallmark**, U.S. Army Security Agency, ATTN: IAIO, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va. 22212. Use of funds for printing of this publication has been approved by Headquarters Department of the Army 8 April 1974.

Close-up

Harley Piercy's Career Spans Growth of ASA

December 1942—the war was raging in Europe; and, at home, defense jobs, although scarce, were monetarily inviting—especially to a restless country boy, mildly interested in college, but more interested in a female classmate.

“Besides, \$1,440 was a good yearly salary back then! So I came to Arlington Hall, and Virginia, that was my girlfriend, came with me.”

Harley Piercy came to the Signal Security Service that December of 1942 for the length of the war plus six months—“That was the normal hiring time then.” Some 34 years later in February 1976, he retired from the Army Security Agency.

“I saw this agency being born and watched it grow,” Piercy recalls. “While a draftsman, I helped lay out the field stations and the antenna fields and watched them being installed. Now I’ve watched a lot disappear.”



\$1,440 was a yearly salary then

• • • •

We didn't know Saturday wasn't a work day until after the war was over

• • • •

You could use the cloak and dagger routine, but it doesn't work now



The jolly, pipe-smoking Piercy also watched Arlington Hall Station change from a girl's school into the nerve center for USASA's global operations.

“The agency had been here about six months when I came,” Piercy remembers. “I remember when the only road entered by the generals' houses, came down the hill, turned in front of Headquarters Building, went to the side portico and looped back out the gate again.”

“The only buildings standing were the Headquarters, part of Building A and the gymnasium,” he recalls. “Warehouse 420, that's the post office now, was where the girls kept their horses . . . you know, they didn't even clean them out before they left!”

“If you wanted to walk from Headquarters, you had to use the wooden planks laid over cinderblocks or wade in knee-deep mud,” Piercy laughs. “Oh, they were just wide enough for one person so if you met someone, you had to hug each other to get by!”

What's now the Officers' Club was then the gardener's house, “and when we surveyed it for potential use, it had several feet of water in the basement.”

There was only one parking lot (where the tennis courts now stand) in “those days”, he recalls between puffs on his pipe, and it only averaged three cars a day.

"Why everybody took the bus to work, or walked!" Piercy laughs.

"You know, in the headquarters building there was even dormitory furniture left in some of the rooms!"

But back to the job.

Young Harley Piercy was hired as a junior crypto clerk—"that was a general cover title, any type of clerical work fell under that category." His first job was keeping track of incoming traffic by categories. Before the end of the war, he had received three promotions and earned the title of engineering draftsman.

During the war, the Signal Security Service was mainly composed of WACs ("Oh, we had the girls. We had girls running out our ears!")

After the war ended and the excitement died down, things changed.

"Why, the next morning about one-third of our workers disappeared and within two weeks, 75 percent of our personnel had left," Piercy remembers. "People were hurrying home to get jobs but I decided to stay until I was told to leave and here I am!"

The workweek changed, too.

"You know, we didn't know Saturday wasn't a work day until after the war was over," he points out. "Were we ever surprised when we were told we didn't have to work on Saturday; but we were even more surprised when we got our paychecks and found we were short a day's pay!"

The Security Service soon became the Army Security Agency. During the change-over, the jovial Piercy helped lay out the sprinkler system for Arlington Hall. Later he was made chief draftsman where he worked until becoming an equipment authorizations officer in the mid-50's.

"Back then, the agency was still clothed in secrecy. Why, people in Buckingham (the community that adjoins Arlington Hall) thought we were raising dogs or pigeons over here," he chuckles. "Why there were even portions of DA (Department of the Army) who didn't know what we were doing.

"I can remember when you weren't allowed to say who you worked for or with," Piercy says. "Then you could use the cloak and dagger routine, but it doesn't work now."

Changes have been good for the Agency, the recent retiree thinks. "They've brought about better relations between DA and ASA. Now we get a good bit of help from DA."

Some things haven't changed though. "Back then we were wondering where the agency would be physically located and what we'd be doing; today, that hasn't changed much," he parallels.

"Ah, I've been around long enough," he finishes. "When you start looking in retrospect then you ought to quit. Everyday, I reminisce more than I should."

But what about retirement? "Well, it's like getting married. There's nothing to it until the day before the ceremony and then the doubts start."

What about Virginia?

She joined the SSS that December, too; and on February 14, 1943, became Mrs. Harley Piercy. Six years later she left the Agency to raise their family.

"We were making the same money when we started and usually ran neck and neck. Then one day she got a step ahead and that wasn't good!" Piercy reflects. "But I caught up shortly. You know, she still kids me about that."



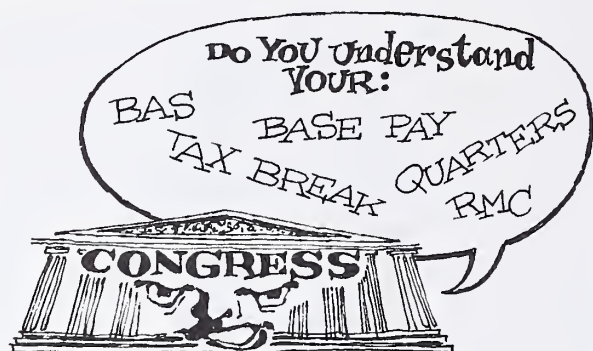
*Changes have been good for the
Agency . . .
They've brought about better
relations between DA and ASA*

Service Benefits—Congress feels that service-members do not fully understand their benefits. One service advantage often overlooked is regular military compensation (RMC).

RMC includes base pay, quarters, subsistence allowance, and the income tax advantage gained from quarters and subsistence allowance being non taxable. It does not distinguish between married and unmarried soldiers. However, those who do not receive quarters or subsistence allowances have quarters and food provided, thus essentially gaining them the same tax advantage.

For example, an E5 with two dependents and an annual basic pay of \$6,466 has a RMC rate of \$9,881 when quarters, subsistence, and the federal tax advantage are added in. A 1LT with two dependents earns a RMC rate of \$13,707.

Understanding this benefit will help you in making a realistic comparison with civilian pay.



Pay Garnishment—On Jan. 4, 1975, a new Federal law (P.L. 93-647) was enacted which permits the garnishment of military and civil service pay. The new law waives sovereign immunity of the United States from suit by persons entitled to child support or alimony. Persons filing suit against the U.S. for purpose of enforcing court-ordered alimony or child-support payments, may do so in State or Federal court.

Once proceedings have been brought against the U.S. for failure to meet court-ordered obligations, the agency which employs the service member may deduct money from that member's pay to satisfy such obligations.

The statute affects all persons who receive money for which the entitlement is based upon Federal employment, past or present. Correctly interpreted, active duty, reserve, and retired military members are subject to the law as are active and retired civil service employees.

Pay not subject to garnishment includes Federal income tax withholding, FICA, U.S. Soldier's and

Airmen's Home, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, Retired Servicemen's Family Protections Plan, Survivor Benefit Plan, quarters and subsistence allowance, and readjustment pay.

It is the individual member's responsibility to meet his or her obligations on time. Once behind, it may be difficult to catch up. The member has monthly bills to be paid and non-payment of these can destroy a credit rating, putting the member further into debt.

Homebase and Advanced Assignments—The Army has adopted new homebase and advanced assignment policies for soldiers on orders to dependent restricted 12 or 13 month short tour areas. Personnel affected by the new policies are those enlisted and officers through grades E-5 to O-5.

Essentially, homebase is that type of assignment whereby the soldier departing on a short tour is programmed to return to the same duty station from which he departed.

An advanced assignment will be programmed whenever MILPERCEN's Officer or Enlisted Personnel Management directorate cannot confidently project a requirement at the duty station from which the soldier is departing. In those cases, the service member will be given a follow-on assignment to a different CONUS assignment.

Homebase and advanced assignment plans will enable all affected service members to make personal plans which could result in savings to them and the Army—improved family stability and fewer household moves.

The new policy applies to all OPMD-managed warrant and commissioned officers in grades WO1 through LTC who have been programmed for an assignment to a 12 or 13 month short tour area since Jan. 15, 1976.

CONUS installations will be furnished notification of programmed officer gains as a result of Homebase and advance assignments in the Weekly Summary of Gains (para 1-16a, AR 614-185) and via monthly name listings.

The policy affects all enlisted personnel in grades E-6 through E-9 who depart after July 1, 1976 on short tour assignments to Korea.

It will be expanded to include soldiers in grades E-6 through E-9 who depart after Oct. 1, 1976 for all short tour areas.

Later, the program will be broadened to include all E-5's departing to all short tour areas after Jan. 1, 1977.

Did you know that... a soldier with promotion list status who either volunteers or is selected for reclassification keeps that status in his new MOS?

That soldier qualifies for immediate promotion after reclassification training if the point total meets the cut-off score for the new PMOS. No promotion board appearance is necessary.



Another Chance—Officer promotion boards convened in March to reconsider all primary zone officers originally considered for temporary promotion to 0-5, 0-4, CWO-4, and CWO-3 by 1974/75 AUS selection boards.

Convening of the new boards followed Secretary of the Army Martin R. Hoffmann's recent decision to grant additional promotion opportunities to officers who challenged their nonselection for promotion in 1974 and 1975.

The records of all eligible primary zone officers which were reviewed by the original boards, were reconstructed as they appeared before those boards. This means documents that were not included originally cannot be added.

Officers who consider themselves affected by this decision may apply later after the lists are published and they have been notified by letter. Applications for relief should be submitted as outlined in AR 15-185.

Buy Bonds, James

Where can you buy \$25.00 for \$18.75? You have the opportunity to make such a purchase at your local finance facility. All it takes is a few minutes of your time to start a savings bond allotment (class "A" pay reservation for civilians) for the purchase of Series "E" Savings Bonds.

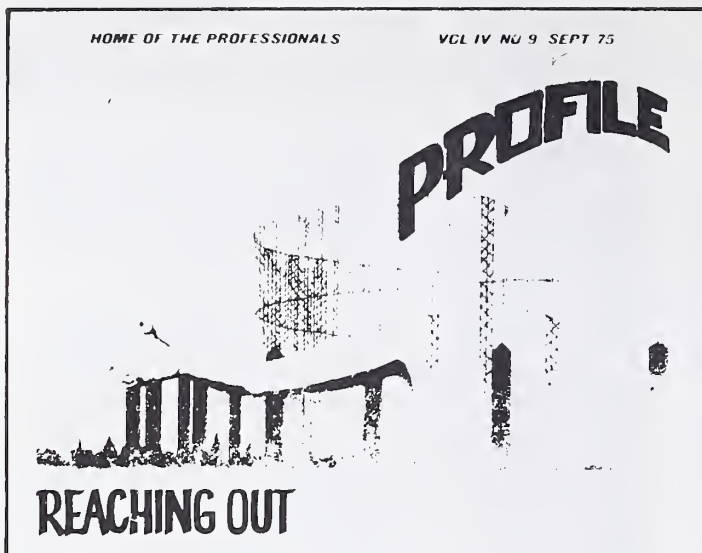
Savings bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury have been continuously sold since 1935. Also known as "war" bonds or "defense" bonds, their qualities have remained the same. They benefit those who purchase the bonds while, simultaneously, helping the U.S. Government.

When purchased, U.S. Bonds have proved to be the easiest and safest means of accumulating capital. The cost is automatically deducted from an individual's pay. Should the bond become lost or stolen, the government will re-issue the bond to the owner. The Payroll Savings Plan also provides the individual with incentives for systematic savings.

DA's policy is to encourage military and civilian participation in the Payroll Savings Plan. The objective is to achieve maximum participation in the program through various publicity and information programs. However, AR 608-15 covers certain areas such as coercion, direct or indirect, which will be avoided to enlist participation in the bond program. It is specifically stressed that all participation in the Payroll Savings Bond program be voluntary.

Interest on savings bonds is exempt from all taxation by any State or local authority but is not exempt from Federal income tax.

Whether saving for your children's education, or just putting some money away for a rainy day, the Payroll Savings Bond program is good insurance for you and your country.



Editor—Pat Frank, Assistant Editor—SP4 Linda Creesy, Art Director—SP5 Steve Hale.

ASA Newspaper Award Winners Announced

Judging for the 1975 ASA Newspaper Awards under a revised program has been completed.

Winners in Category I - Group, Battalion, Training Center include: First Place, **The Fountainhead**, USASATC&S, editor, Mike Meines; Second Place, **Write On**, USASA Support Group, FT Meade, MD, editor 1LT Michael Abel; Third Place to the **303d Window**, 303d ASA Battalion, FT Hood, TX, editor, SP4 Michael J. Alley.

Category II Awards—Field Station went to: First Place, **Augsburg Profile**, USASAFS Augsburg, editor then-SP5 Pat Frank; Second Place, **Cobra 7 Vedette**, 7th RRFS, editor SP4 Kathy Wright; Third Place, **Torii Typhoon**, USASAFS Sobe, editor SP5 James Patton.

The only entrant in Category III - Company, Detachment for 1975 is **The High Flyer**, 1st Aviation Company, FT Bliss, TX, editor SP5 J.J. Garrity.

Additionally, Copy Desk Awards for exceptional journalistic abilities in either print or photographic media have been awarded to Mike Meines and Pat Frank.

The awards program has been revised to become more responsive to unit size, readership, staffing and available resources.

The Hallmark salutes all ASA journalists for their remarkable efforts. You're all great!



Editor—Mike Meines, Assistant Editor—SP5 Floyd Verschoor

Remember that time in 'Nam when you grabbed the local gossip sheet to pass the time? Or that evening in Germany just before Fest time when you read the unit paper to make waiting for a ride into the village a little easier?

ASA papers have come and gone—good ones and less good ones. Here is a mind-jogging list from the late '60s of papers that headquarters knew about:

ANTENNA — *Vint Hill Farms*

ASA LEADER — *ASA Southern Command*

BATTALION BLANKET — *311th ASA Bn*

BANGKOK BOLT — *83D SOU*

BAVARIAN OBSERVER — *FS Bad Aibling*

BUGLE — *FS Two Rock Ranch*

CHITOSE COURIER — *FS Chitose*

FRANKFURTER FORUM — *USASAEUR*

THE GLASS BALL — *FS Shemya*

HERZO MONITOR — *FS Herzogenaurach*

KAGNEW GAZELLE — *FS Asmara*

KIMCHI POT — *ASA Group, Korea*

LONELY RINGER — *224th Aviation*

PROFILE (FLAK) — *507th ASA Group*

THE RABBIT — *ASA Comm Unit*

RAMASUN RELAY — *7th RRFS*

SAMURAI SHINBUN — *FS Hakata*

TALON — *FS Rothwesten*

TIGER RAG — *138th Aviation Company*

TRAJ BAC TIGER TALK — *8th RRFS*

THE WEEKLY DIOGENES — *TUSLOG Det 4*

Journalist of the Year Named

Specialist John Wells has been named the recipient of the first Paul D. Savanuck Journalist of the Year Award.

Wells, editor of the **Medcom Examiner** in Germany, was consistently cited by the Army Command Information Division in 1975 for excellent literary treatment of such controversial topics as drug abuse, abortion, and race relations.

The award honors Staff Sergeant Paul D. Savanuck, a correspondent for the *Pacific Stars & Stripes*. Savanuck joined the newspaper staff on April 5, 1969. Thirteen days later he was killed in combat.

The Paul D. Savanuck Journalist of the Year Award is to be given annually to an enlisted journalist or corresponding grade civilian employee.

A journalism major at the University of Maryland, Savanuck dropped out of school in 1967 to join the Army. After basic training, Savanuck completed a military journalism course at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN, and was ultimately assigned to Germany.

While in Germany, Savanuck repeatedly volunteered for duty in Viet Nam. He arrived there in June 1968, and was given a journalism assignment. Three months

later, Savanuck wrote the first of seven letters asking for assignment to *Pacific Stars & Stripes*.

On Feb. 27, 1969, a bouyant letter to his parents begins: "Well, it's settled—I'll be working for *Stars & Stripes* the first week in April!"

Stars & Stripes sent Savanuck to Da Nang on April 11 to act as a field correspondent. Before leaving for Da Nang, Savanuck drafted a letter to Harvard seeking admission after completing his Army enlistment. In the letter he described his newfound pride and purpose in Army journalism and concludes, "in other words, I have found what I want to do . . ."

On April 18, Savanuck was camped for the night with an armored cavalry unit near the DMZ when the unit came under attack.

Savanuck took pictures of soldiers silhouetted against the light of exploding rockets and mortar shells. When the defensive perimeter was breached, Savanuck, now wounded, went unarmed to aid the more seriously wounded. Hostile fire cut him down.

Savanuck was promoted posthumously to staff sergeant and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism, the Purple Heart, and the Air Medal.

The Journalist of the Year Award plaque has an engraving of Savanuck and an inscription taken from letters to his parents and the draft letter to Harvard:

"I have found what I want to do . . . journalism, and the feeling of professionalism. There are new bridges to cross; (but) my tangible credentials are nonexistent . . ."



SSG Paul Savanuck

Civilian Day ASA

First Annual Ceremonies Honor Top Civilian Achievers

There has always been just one team and it has always been made up of both civilian and military personnel.

This was the theme of the first annual "Civilian Day - ASA" held at Arlington Hall Station Feb. 27. At a luncheon attended by more than 200 civilians and military ASAers, eight new awards were given to top civilian achievers in the Agency.

"It's just a small way to show our appreciation for all of you and just acknowledge the work that you have done," said Brigadier General William I. Rolya, USASA Commander. "They're new awards and they are going to recognize special contributions that everyone has done for this Agency," he said.

The awards and recipients were:

Albert W. Small Award given to Richard Gore, Logistics Officer at Vint Hill Farms Station, VA; **ASA Action Officer of the Year Award** given to Gregory Kreiger, education specialist at USASATC&S, FT Devens, MA; **ASA Equal Employment Opportunity Award** to Anne Beauchemin at USASATC&S, FT Devens, MA; **Virginia McDill Award** given to Karen Dehne at HQ USASA, Arlington Hall Station, VA; the **Annual Blue Collar Award** given to Robert Moore at USAG Arlington Hall Station; the **Military-Civilian Team Improvement Award** (two): the civilian employee winner, Mrs. Ruth Archer at USAG Arlington Hall Station, and the military winner, Captain Dallas Scherck at USASASIGSEC Activity, VHFS; and finally, the **ASA Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Award** given to Edgar Butler, Installation Club System, VHFS.

The first two awards were named for individuals who worked for ASA during the command's early years.



Mr. Richard Gore, First Winner of the Albert W. Small Award

Albert W. Small served this command as Technical Consultant to the Commander. He was the first and only supergrade employee for years, and for all that time he gave invaluable counsel to one commander after another, approximately 20 in all. Mr. Small knew about operational missions and he was well informed about international policies relating to intelligence activities. He advised on research and development activities long before the Agency ever thought of having a research and development staff. It is safe to say that Mr. Small's life equated to ASA; he literally gave his life to this command.



Miss Karen Dehne of Arlington Hall Station is the first recipient of the Virginia McDill Award (Photos by SP4 Mary Frye)



Mrs. Ruth Eurton



Miss Anne Beauchemin



Mr. Edgar Butler



Mrs. Mollie Waller



Mr. Gregory Kreiger



Mrs. Ruth Archer

Virginia McDill was reassigned to the CG's office in 1956 from the office of the G4, now known as DCSLOG. She took the position at a time when it was customary for the new commander to bring with him the secretary of his choice. The fact that Mrs. McDill remained in the position for the rest of her life, serving the 10 commanders who came and went after 1956, is indicative of the caliber of person she was.

In many ways the statement that she "ran the office" was absolutely correct, for she was the kind of person who willingly accepted every responsibility that was given her. In addition to performing all aspects of her responsibilities in an outstanding way, she served as an unappointed, unofficial ombudsman to everyone whose cause needed pleading. She apparently was a one woman civilian advisory council to the commanding general. That had its advantages since she always had a quorum and always wound up with unanimous decisions.

In any case, it is this type of competence, these kinds of character traits, this kind of devotion which makes the Virginia McDill Award a very significant honor.

Special Honors

Two other ASA Civilians were given special recognition. Mrs. Ruth Eurton, the Agency's oldest civilian employee began her career with the Signal Service in 1943. Her first duties were as a junior cryptographic clerk. She will retire April 30 from her post as Assistant Top Secret Control Officer in the Ad-

ministrative Division of DCSPER, headquarters USASA.

Mrs. Mollie Waller—also a civilian employee works quietly in support of the ASA mission—has been acquainted with every commander since the birth of the Agency. Mollie worked for the Arlington Hall Junior College in 1941 and, after the Army purchased the property, she went on duty June 13, 1942, 24 days before the Hall was taken over by the Security Service. She has more duty time with ASA than any other person, either civilian or military.

Other units holding Civilian Day - ASA luncheons included USASATC&S, FT Devens; USASA Spt Gp, FT Meade and the USASAT&EC, FT Huachuca.

At FT Devens, Mike Meines, information officer and editor of **The Fountainhead**, acted as the master of ceremonies. The following received awards at FT Devens:

Outstanding Performance Awards: Dr. C.L. John Legere, Henry A. Allem, Paul E. Bricker Jr., George P. Buckley and Richard P. Athanas.

Sustained Superior Performance Awards: Henry A. Allem, Emile C. Plasse, Neven K. McClure, Paul S. Morton, Katherine A. Clifford, Judith A. Demchuk, Cecilia A. Letourneau, Theresa H. Thomas, Shawn M. Clark, Edith A. Kelly and Robert O. Houde.

Certificate of Achievement: Marila S. Beyerchen.

Master Instructor: Thomas R. O'Neil.

There are many other ASA Civilians who might have been honored but only a few have been singled out in the expectation that they exemplify the dedication and creative excellence which have made the US Army Security Agency what it is today.



1976-Women Enter

America's Bicentennial Year will have a double meaning for approximately 100 young women as they enter the US Military Academy's Class of 1980.

The number of women cadets in subsequent classes will be based on the Army's need for second lieutenants.

Plans and preparations for what has been described as the "most significant change in the 173-year history of the Academy" started over a year ago in anticipation of a law granting admission to women.

Standards for appointment, admission, training, graduation and commissioning of women will be the same as for men; however, adjustments because of physiological differences have been allowed for.

Over a thousand applications have been received from interested women and already 18 enlisted women are undergoing preparatory training at the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School at Ft Monmouth, NJ. One of these, Specialist Elaine Brown is an ASAer.

When they reach West Point, the cadets will find themselves fully integrated into the Corps of Cadets.

They will undergo a rigorous four-year program of physical training including physical education classes, varsity, club and intramural athletics. They will be billeted in groups of eight into each of the twelve battalions. They will receive the same classroom instruction as men and upon graduation will receive a bachelor of science degree.

In the realm of military training, few, if any, changes are anticipated. Women will be admitted to all fields of speciality training except ranger training. Already, the academy has tested various field training programs with ROTC cadets, summer training of the Women's Army Corps and observation of field training by the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy women midshipmen.

In uniform design, the "long gray line" has not been broken. The basic dress and work uniforms have been adapted to the feminine figure without compromising the basic style.

All the uniforms have slack and skirt combinations. Women cadets will wear slacks in all parades and at other public functions. Skirts will be optional at other times.

During public formations, the women's dress uniform will be barely distinguishable from the men's. Basically, the women's jackets will not have tails and their slacks will not have hip pockets. Their marching shoes will have lower heels than the pumps worn to class. The cut of the jackets and slacks will be modified slightly. Service caps, brass and insignia will be tailored to the women's smaller sizes.

In preparing for the women cadets, the Military Academy has made minor changes in staff and faculty structure. Currently, one woman commissioned officer has been working in the admissions department and three women have been employed as instructors. One woman officer is assigned to the Operations Section of Headquarters, U.S. Corps of Cadets. Two more women will be assigned to that area and a woman officer will begin work in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Academy. Two women officers and three civilian women will be assigned to the physical education department.

Lieutenant General Sidney B. Berry, the Military Academy superintendent, is quick to point out that the basic mission of the Academy will remain unchanged.

Concerning the admission of women to the Academy, the general said: "As the roles of women in society and in the Army have been redefined, West Point will now respond—as it has in the past—by applying its resources, experience, and



Women Cadet uniforms will not be distinctly different from the usual cadet uniforms. All have been adapted to the feminine figure without compromising basic styles. The Cadet Corps will retain its uniformity, but not all cadets will be addressed as "Sir" upon graduation. (U.S. Army Photograph)

r West Point

traditions to the preparation of young women for their future role in the Army and in the nation. The United States Military Academy is confident it will responsibly and successfully meet that challenge."

F S Berlin's Elaine Brown

ASA WAC Preps for West Point

They rise at 0545 and after three meals, two classes, exhausting hours of physical education, assemblies and inspection plus supervised study, retire at 2300 hours.

For 18 enlisted women, seeking admission to the prestigious U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY, this is their daily routine.

Of the more than 170 enlisted women who sought admission to the Military Academy Prep School, these 18 were chosen. They, along with male cadet candidates, are preparing academically and physically to hopefully be admitted to the Academy. Last year, 15 percent of the Academy's Plebe class were Prep School graduates.

Among the cadet candidates is Army Security Agency member Elaine Brown, formerly stationed at Field Station Berlin.

Interest in the women cadet candidates has been running high, especially with the media. So, the Prep School authorities have declined interviews with any of the candidates.

At 0555, the girls have reveille and assembly followed by breakfast and barracks details at 0615. After inspection in ranks, their first academic class starts at 0800 followed by a physical education period at 1030. Lunch is served at 1200 hours and their second academic class starts at 1330 followed by another two hours of physical education.

Supper is at 1730 and, depending upon the girl's own accomplishments, they either have personal privileges or mandatory study in the barracks during the evening hours. At 2245 they have "call for quarters" followed by Taps at 2300.



Elaine Brown demonstrating proper pushup position—and leading the way to West Point. (Photo by SP4 Mathieson)

"Our program is designed to assist academically and physically the cadet in undertaking the rigors of West Point," explains First Sergeant Philip Clark, senior tactical NCO. "We're trying to put these cadets into shape for the Academy, especially for the first year."

Academic classes stress an intensive review of high school math, geometry through calculus and English from literature through grammar and word usage.

First Sergeant Clark admits that the girl's program has been intensified since they were admitted in January, while the male cadets started at the Prep School in August.

Major emphasis, however, is placed on physical education training. During the morning session, the women cadets are taught self improvement, the awareness of their body and the formulation of muscle tone.

During the afternoon session emphasis is put on strength, muscle reinforcement and stamina building.

The cadet's physical training program will be increased later this month when the women are integrated into the intramural sports program.

"Our programs are designed to give the individual the confidence that he can succeed," SGT Clark emphasizes. "We know what the Point wants and what they expect. The cadets here are getting an extra year of Academy training. We not only deal with the academy but our system is closely modeled after the academy."

What's the biggest problem with women at the Prep School?

"Overexposure!" SGT Clark responds. "Everyone is interested in the girls and it's hard to keep from overexposing them."

May 26 will be the magic day for cadet candidates when they graduate and find out how many of the entire 264 cadet corps will make the West Point cut.

Could it be, perhaps, Lieutenant Brown?

America has gone C.B. crazy! Just look at the ads for super side band rigs or listen to the C.B. tales of woe on the commercial radio.

One HALLMARK reader submitted the following Technical (?) analysis of monitored Citizens Band traffic. Good Luck, good buddies—10-4.

CBers Do Con Job On "Them"

The following notes were recovered by sensitive means from a clandestine foreign power radio intercept facility:

Peoples Democratic Republic of
Trans-Slobbovia

First Reconnaissance Brigade

Field Station Capitola

AM-HF Network

OVERVIEW: The capitalistic imperialist aggressor equips his mobile shock forces with amplitude-modulated (AM) push-to-talk radios. Operating in the upper high frequency (HF) spectrum, this communications system, which is highly classified, is known only by the code letters "C.B." Traffic has been intercepted on 23 separate frequencies in this band.

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATING PROCEDURES: Net control of the various frequencies (channels) is maintained by a complex system of call signs and hand-off procedures. Code names are assigned to all stations. For example, "Rubber Duck" is believed to be the net Control station for the Eastern Military District. The "Manassas Mauler" is thought to be the HQs of the Shenandoah Valley self-defense force. Outstations such as the "White Rabbit" can enter the net at any time by transmitting the words "Break, Break," and then calling the station desired.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS: The aggressors seek to conceal the content of their transmissions by employing indigenous hill-country tribesmen as operators. The tribesmen speak a dialect so obscure that even the most accomplished linguist cannot duplicate it. It is not known whether the following phrases are syntactically part of the language or code words: "Mercy Sakes, for shore, great time-o-day, lay me down, rogue-r, we gone!"

ENCRYPTION: At least two types of encryption are used, brevity codes and key words. The meaning of brevity codes such as "10-4" is uncertain. Contextually it may appear to mean acknowledge, confirm, or simply a gratuitous element to confuse People Republic operators. Also puzzling is the code "4-10" and the distinction between "10-4" and "Big 10-4". A complicated shackle code is indicated by "10-20", or simply "20". This transmission indicates geographic locations such as road intersections, which obviously relate to fire planning and defense perimeters. Key word codes such as "Smokey" appear to mean simulated enemy. "Tijuana Taxi" is the limousine of a Latin-American military attache. "County Mounty" is the same for Canada. "Plain Wrapper" is camouflaged enemy. "Taking Pictures" means photo-reconnaissance. The command hierarchy is thought to be identified by "Good Buddy" (field grade officer), "Buddy" (company grade office or senior NCO), and "Guy" (a troop). There obviously are numerous field grade operators indicating the high priority of this net.

SUMMARY: All Trans-Slobbovian radio reconnaissance troops must remain diligent in the face of the imperialist "C.B." radio threat so that we may keep the world safe for tyranny.





pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

A Rose Is A Rose

Some people consider EW very fashionable, but two women at Field Station San Antonio showed that EW people can be beautiful. Specialist Cynthia Garrett from A Co, USASAFS San Antonio, represented the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center in the Miss USAFSS contest held at the East Kelly NCO Club, Kelly Air Force Base, TX.

She was named first runner-up and won a trophy, pink roses, and a gift certificate. Specialist Sherrie Williams, also from Company A, represented Field Station Alamo at the Miss Kelly Pageant held at Kelly Air Force Base. She tied for first runner-up in that competition.

Anyone for a transfer to San Antonio?



Cynthia Garrett



Sherrie Williams

FOUR CSOCers RECEIVE RECOGNITION

The Consolidated Security Operations Center, Kelly AFB, has named four outstanding personnel for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1975.

One member of the 6993d Security Squadron and three members of USASAFS San Antonio were chosen in the competition.

The following individuals received awards from Lieutenant Colonel John R. Kirst, director of operations for the CSOC: Specialist 4 Shawn E. Riley, morse operator; Sergeant Clifford B. Mass, non-morse operator; Specialist 4 Brenda J. McHugh, analyst; Specialist 5 William E. Gordon, III, support technician.

We Have To Stop Meeting Like This!



A small contingent of the 1st ASA AVN Co.(R), Ft. Bliss, TX, found that there is no gas crisis in the Army. On January 28, 1976, selected members were filed into the local NBC chamber for training.

The exercise, under the supervision of Lieutenant Mike Clark and Staff Sergeant Jack White, was conducted to complete annual familiarization with NBC warfare. Also any mask not in working condition was readily identified in either the CS or camphor chambers.

Those who had malfunctioning masks were not immediately available for comments.



SSG Jack White (left) looks on as SP4s Terricita and Isadore Borden exchange pleasantries before their hand-in-hand stroll through the chamber. (Photos by SP5 J. Garrity)

'Anybody Seen My Tank?'

By M. H. Skeans

Your stapler is missing from your desk. The box of drymark pens that were picked up at supply yesterday, cannot be found. "Already out of xerox paper? What happened to the four cases of toilet tissue?"

These are only a sample of the echos that are heard in the Army worldwide. The issue is theft of property; the victim is the taxpayer—you.

In 1975, petty theft cost the U.S. industrial community, including the government, 10 million dollars a day. In addition to those losses are millions of dollars spent annually for security measures. Even the most sophisticated security and theft detection devices are failing to slow the upsurge in losses.

On the Army installation, shoplifting tears at PX systems' meager profits. Statistics show that a majority of detected shoplifting offenses are committed by dependents of senior NCOs and field grade officers.

There is a case where a DA civilian was caught shoplifting a \$30 item from a PX. The \$30 rip-off cost him his \$30,000 a year job.

The losses incurred from shoplifting and employee theft are passed on to us, the consumers, by the merchants. What about items of higher sensitivity—Army equipment?

Between 1971 and 1975, there were enough weapons lost or stolen from the Army within CONUS to equip 10 combat-ready battalions. These weapons include a number of Redeye SAMs, crew-served weapons, and 1.5 million rounds of ammunition. These losses do not reflect combat related losses in Vietnam or losses incurred by overseas stations.

It is obvious that a shoplifter would hardly attempt to steal items such as crew-served weaponry. If not, then who does?

The problem is dealt with daily at the U.S. Army Physical Security School, Ft. McClellan, AL. Theft of weaponry is a small but critical segment of the Army's theft problem.

In an effort to curb the theft of Army property, the instructors at Physical Security School emphasize precautionary measures such as intrusion detection devices, physical barriers, ID control, and package control. These measure are excellent for the denial of unauthorized entry or unauthorized removal of property.

... Thefts often occur at the level of responsibility for the property stolen

Where the barriers and controls tend to fail is with the personnel who are in positions of responsibility. Analysis by instructors and students shows that thefts often occur at the level of responsibility for the property stolen. Unfortunately, soldiers and civilians at this level are usually high ranking EM, officers, and civilians.

Vulnerability of US property increases tenfold while in transit. Misplaced and improperly filled out shipping orders are common. The novice civilian thief picks property right off the railroad car while it's being loaded in the rail yards. Upon arrival at the receiving station, it becomes the DA civilian's and soldier's turn to steal. By the time some shipments arrive at their final destination, they have decreased as much as 80 percent in size. It is an unpleasant situation that includes everyone.

Has it become
that hard to
find an honest
person?



Casual employee theft of small pilferable items such as tools, meters, lamps, Etc., adds to the growing tab paid by the Army. One dozen black ball-point pens cost Uncle Sam 96¢. If one person out of every four active duty personnel were to keep one of those pens for personal use, Sam would have to put out \$16,000 to replace the pens. \$16,000 for pens!

The theft of US property, no matter how large or small, involves every member in the Army. It's contagious. That gift of a half dozen steaks from the mess sergeant is easily increased to cases. The desk lamp which someone saved for you soon evolves to the desk itself. The tool the motor pool mechanic appropriated for you can easily be used as a lever to appropriate a set of tires.

Admit it, we're guilty.

Admit it, we're guilty. Whether it was a pen or a M-16, we have all taken our share. By facing this fact, we may now move in toward a solution.

Inflation has put the Army on a tight budget. The budget consists of revenue received from every American citizen. Out of that budget comes money for equipment, supplies—and our pay. While the budget suffers, national security is also threatened through the theft of sensitive material such as weapons and communication equipment.

The blame is on us all. Stringent control of sensitive and classified material is imperative. However, this does not justify lenient control of other property and personnel handling that property.

Army regulations contain numerous guidelines for property control. In addition to those guidelines,

If The Shoe Fits

There is an experiment which you should perform that is relevant to the content of this article.

First, empty your pockets on a table and separate your personal belongings from items that are U.S. property (pens, pencils, paper clips, tape, etc.).

Second, go to your car and again separate what is yours from what belongs to the U.S.

Lastly, return home and once again repeat the procedure.

Upon completion, there is a 99 percent chance that you have removed at least one item from the office or section in which you work.

There is a 90 percent chance that you possess enough U.S. Government property to require a sizable container to transport.

Congratulations, you are a thief!

there is a necessity for personal concern. If our goal is to satisfy ARs and IG inspections, then that will be the most we can expect in results.

The choice is ours. It involves our dependents, our personnel, our money, our security, and, yes, our honesty.

10 Steps To

STOP RIP-OFFS

**Uncle is no longer on the hook
for the full amount of what has
been stolen—from you!**

'Been ripped-off recently? It could be that you are a member of a growing family of theft victims.

In 1974, soldiers filed 11,808 claims for personal property lost through theft. The Army paid \$2,544,392 for these losses which included anything from cash to cars.

In the past, a soldier could file a claim for a cash loss of up to a month's pay and expect the Army to reimburse the full amount. This was provided that the loss was without negligence on the claimant's part or that of his or her agent.

According to Lieutenant Colonel Orrin Stribley of the U.S. Army Claims Service, Ft. Meade, MD., that policy has been changed.

Stribley stated that a change to AR 27-20, effective Oct. 1, 1975, limits to \$100 the amount of cash a soldier reasonably could be expected to have on hand.

Stribley explained that there are exceptions to the \$100 policy and the regulation provides for them, but as a general rule the limitation applies.

The claims officer says the availability and emphasis on banking services plus the earnings of a soldier today are responsible for the change.

"Thus, the overall effect of the change in the claims reg is to hold down the number of claims filed and to encourage the soldier to be more conscious of his responsibility to prevent theft," Stribley says.

In spite of the Army's efforts to hold down claims and an Army-wide crime prevention program, Stribley says the Army paid out \$1,974,622.25 for theft during the first nine months of 1974 and projects payments for theft in excess of \$2.6 million for 1975.

Law enforcement agencies stress 10 steps to stop barracks thefts:

- Wall lockers, while not burglar-proof, should have a quality lock and hasp.

- Lock all valuables in the locker when not in use. Secure bulky items in the unit supply room.

- Mark all valuables with your social security number. This is most important to recovering stolen cameras, radios, stereos, tape-decks, and binoculars. (Engraving pens are available from most MP headquarters; many units have them also.)

- Never carry more money than you need. Open a checking account at the bank serving your post or installation.

- Keep an inventory of all valuables; keep the list up to date.

- Secure all personal property before leaving your area.

- Lock your car when you leave it. Park and secure the car in a lighted area at night. Never leave valuables in your car.

- Avoid walking alone. Stay away from dark, deserted areas where you could be robbed easily.

- Be alert. Avoid getting ripped-off by using common sense; protect yourself and your property.

- Get involved in crime prevention. Look out for your buddy and friends; help them protect their property and they will do the same for you. Help your Military Police prevent crime and apprehend the thief.

(ANF)



Best Effort

Field Station Misawa won the "Best Effort" trophy at the Misawa Air Base First Annual Snow Festival.

Sergeant First Class David Weaver, Staff Sergeants Chris Andrews, Tony Zambito and Melvin Jones, Specialists 5s Fredrick West, Gary Eichorn and Becky Wells, Specialist 4s Mark Friedrich, Stephen Little and Mark Genz, and Private First Class Mike Puckett spent three days completing the 15 feet long by 5 feet high replica of a modern military tank.

There were 20 different sculptures on display including dragons, horses, a Kuma bear, and a huge figure of Buddha.

First prize in competition was taken by the Japanese Self Defense Force(JASDF) with their sculpture of OBEKANO'Q, the twin cartoon heroes of Japan.



Snow Tanks—Misawans built this replica as part of the First Annual Snow Festival.

Florida ASA Friends

A group of approximately 150 retired ASA personnel to date have chosen the "Sunshine State" as their new home. They have organized for the purpose of having fun and telling tales.

"Once a year the retirees get together for an afternoon and evening of cocktails, dinner, and fellowship", says Colonel Bill Wyatt(Ret.) of St. Petersburg, FL.

Colonel Wyatt invites any ASA personnel thinking of retiring in Florida to attend the next meeting to be held on May 1, 1976. Accommodations are available.

For further information, write: Colonel Wyatt, 4762 14th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, FL, 33713, or phone (813) 345-1994. Guests are welcome.

She Is An Ump

Ramasun Station, Thailand, has welcomed a change to the tone of "play ball". The 7th's softball officiating staff now includes their first female soldier umpire, Sue Preus.

Sue has been involved in sports since high school and through college. The 25-year-old athlete has been nominated to participate in the All-Army volleyball trials to be held in April. Until that time, Sue will be dodging fouls and calling strikes on the diamond.



Sue Preus officiates at dispensing medicine on duty time.

The National Military Intelligence Association (NMIA) is sponsoring a scholarship program. See story on Page 20 of this issue.

Duly Noted

The Fort Meade Intramural Flag Football Championship was captured by a joint ASA Support Group - 376th ASA Company team. A member of the 376th read January's issue of *The Hallmark* and so notified us. Thanks and congratulations to the 376th.

General For Sale

by Steve Creason

Heaven only knows what motivated Benedict Arnold to commit the treasonous acts that earned him a place in infamy. An intimate friend of General George Washington, Arnold had earned his nation's trust and had gained considerable fame. Economically, he had a reputation as a hustler.

Yet he threw all this aside and dashed Washington's plans for his future. The man who could have been the president of the United States ended up as a broken man and America's worst traitor.

Early in May 1779, Benedict Arnold contacted Joseph Stansbury, a staunch Tory who was completely opposed to armed conflict and the move toward independence. After some general conversation, Arnold aired his ill-feelings about the Revolutionary War and enlisted the aid of Stansbury to open channels of communication with the British Commander, General Clinton.

There was nothing unusual in Arnold's offer, or, for that matter, General Clinton's acceptance. Arnold would not be the first nor the last to betray a trust.

In a letter dated May 10, 1779, Andre, who was then a captain, wrote to Stansbury, "...that in case any partial but important blow shou'd by his means be

struck or aimed, upon the strength of just and pointed information and cooperation, rewards equal at least to what such service can be estimated at will be given..." Also given in this letter were instructions for establishing a cypher system by which Andre and Arnold could secretly communicate.

Arnold wrote to Andre toward the end of May and in June, 1779, passing on intelligence information and seeking reassurance that he would be reimbursed for his property, or that his family would be taken care of in case of "flight or loss."

Near the end of July 1779 Andre wrote to Arnold, "I am sorry any hesitation should still remain as I think I have said all that the prudence with which our Liberty must be tempered will admit..." Also he thanked Arnold for the information already transmitted and asked "...permit me to procuring an accurate plan of West Point, with the new roads..." Arnold could not provide any plans and it would be almost a year later before anything more would be said regarding West Point.

Shortly thereafter Arnold broke off communication with the British. He had received no guarantees for compensation and was defending himself at court martial proceedings, charged with illegal business dealings and misuse of public property. He was acquitted of those charges.

When Arnold reopened his correspondence with the British, apparently in May, 1780, General Clinton and Major Andre (newly promoted) were on the southern expedition against Charlestown. In their absence Lieutenant General Wilhelm von Knyphausen and his aide, Captain George Beckworth, reestablished negotiations. Captain Beckworth's notes from this period contain Arnold's statement that, "...he would undertake the part in question." Benedict Arnold had chosen his course.



On Aug. 3, 1780 Arnold was ordered to proceed to West Point and take command. He now had had the bargaining tool he needed.

In late August and early September, 1780, Arnold was able to set up the fateful meeting with Major Andre. At midnight on September 21, 1780, Andre (posing as a double agent) stepped ashore from the armed sloop Vulture and met "Mr. Smith", Arnold's confederate, who was to be his guide. Andre was taken to West Point, and for the rest of the

night and the next day, Arnold and he laid plans for the surrender of West Point. Arnold convinced Andre to stay and rest the night. It would be better for him to leave the following morning since the Vulture had returned down the Hudson after being fired upon.

The morning of the 23rd, Major Andre was captured and 16 days later hanged as a spy. Benedict Arnold had escaped to the British after learning of Andre's capture.

An analysis of Benedict Arnold's story does not record any reason for his treachery. It must be followed step-by-step before understanding, if any, can be found.

Arnold was a member of a prominent Connecticut family. Born in Norwich on January 14, 1741, at age 14 he was apprenticed to a firm of druggists. Three years later in 1758, he ran away to enlist in a New York company against the French. In May 1759, he was listed as a military deserter.

In March 1760, he joined another company that took him to Albany and the Great Lakes. He later returned to Norwich and completed his apprenticeship. Since both his parents were dead, he sold the family homestead and went into business selling drugs and books.

He married in 1767, and he continued to prosper as a merchant. In December 1774, he was commissioned a captain in the militia. Later he was made a



Massachusetts Colonel and directed to go to "the western part of this Colony and neighboring colonies" to collect a force for an attempt on Ticonderoga. Joining up with Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, they were successful in their attempt.

On January 10, 1776, Arnold was commissioned a brigadier general with the Continental service and for the first three years of the Revolution, Arnold's conduct was impeccable. He was an original and bold soldier, quick to form and execute plans. He led, not drove, his troops and won their respect and devotion.

With highly successful careers behind him, both as a soldier and merchant, and for whatever reason he took the steps toward treason, they were simple and positively taken.

He was paid 6,315 pounds for his property and activities, and returned to London with the defeated British. Though treason seems profitable, traitors are despised everywhere. Arnold was no exception and could not settle in his adopted country. For a time Arnold served as an advisor on American affairs to King George and the Government, and later during the war between Britain and France, he made a small fortune outfitting privateers.

Arnold always hoped to return to the United States, but died in London on June 14, 1801, a wealthy but brokenhearted and lonely man.

Why Benedict Arnold, the stormy patriot, changed to Benedict Arnold, the traitor, still remains a mystery — one of the most puzzling of the American Revolution.

Political Involvement

In a presidential election year political activity catches our attention, abuses our senses, then leaves quietly after November's election for another season.

During that hectic time, it is hard to avoid getting involved in political activities. While soldiers and DA civilians are encouraged to vote in elections, they must avoid "partisan political activity," which means avoiding involvement in political party campaigns by campaigning for a candidate, circulating petitions, or running for a national or state office.

Specifically, civilians are prohibited from campaign activity by provisions of the Hatch Act. Soldiers are covered by DOD regulations. Although the list of activities seems to be long and restrictive to excess, there are permitted activities. Under provisions of the Hatch Act, other public law and DOD regs, Army employees and members cannot:

- . be a candidate for national or state office
- . be a partisan candidate for public office
- . solicit others to become candidates
- . campaign for or against a political party or candidate
- . serve as an officer of a political party
- . participate in the organization of a political party
- . solicit or collect funds for a campaign party or make a political contribution while on the job
- . sell tickets for activities such as political dinners
- . take part in managing the campaign of a candidate or party
- . work at the voting polls or transport voters to the poll on behalf of a candidate
- . serve as a delegate to a political party convention
- . address a convention in support

- of or against a candidate
- . distribute campaign material

- Soldiers and DA civilians can:
- . register and vote in any election
 - . express opinion as long as it is not a part of a campaign
 - . contribute to political candidates or parties
 - . accept appointment to a public office if it does not interfere with work duties
 - . participate in a nonpartisan election as a candidate or supporter
 - . be a member of a political party
 - . sign petitions including nominating candidates
 - . petition or write to any member of Congress encouraging them to vote a certain way.

The primary difference between restrictions for civilians and soldiers is that soldiers, when participating in any political activity, cannot wear their uniform in any way that might lead the public to believe that the Army supports a particular candidacy or party.

A bill to revise the Hatch Act is still under consideration by the Congress. Until further action, though, the present restrictions for DA civilians are in force.

Know what you can and cannot do. Above all, be aware of the candidates and the issues.

NMIA Offers Scholarships

The National Military Intelligence Association (NMIA) will offer academic scholarships for dependents of NMIA members, dependents whose fathers are deceased ASA or MI members, or dependents of service members killed in action while serving in a military intelligence capacity. Scholarships will be awarded on the basis of academic excellence.

Application forms may be obtained by writing to: National Military Intelligence Association, P.O. Box 518, Sierra Vista, AZ 85635.

Completed forms must be received at National Headquarters of NMIA at Fort Huachuca by May 1, 1976.

The NMIA plans to make this program an annual event.

Budget Impact on Morale

The following is taken from a March 4, 1976 press briefing at the Pentagon by Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld:

Q: The only reference in the material handed out today and most of the references to military personnel and all the other budget material that's been made available has been negative—in other words, caps on pay, cuts in commissary, that sort of thing. What kind of an impact do you think that has on military morale, over all?

A: That's a question that really was weighed very heavily on the chiefs and on me and on the president. It would have been nice to not have to, for example, close bases this year. It would be nice this year not to have to, and every year, not to have to—in an effort to see that our budget is in fact providing the American people the security they need, make any restrictions and adjustments with respect to the human side of the equation. It is correct that there is always a danger that people, when they see that is where restraints are, that is where some reductions are, will feel—well, that that's hard on them. The truth, however, is that there have been restraints in all areas—in all areas of the federal budget; there have been restraints also when one recognizes that the service requests in connection with the '77 Budget were in the area of \$123 billion

and that the budget that's been put forward is considerably less than that. It's not as though there is where the only restraints are.

So, my personal belief is that the men and women in the armed services ought to be paid a decent wage. They ought to be paid something roughly approximating that which they would be making in the civilian manpower market. I believe in the Volunteer Army and I believe to make the Volunteer Army work we have to see that people are treated fairly.

I also think, however, from the standpoint of morale that there are a great many people in the armed services who are proud of being in the armed services, who want to see the equipment they have not stuck in a garage or a hangar, unable to fly or operate because of the absence of spare parts. The difficult thing to quantify called morale is something that's affected by lots of things and it's not just whether one receives a five or a six or a seven percent pay increase in a given year. The effect is, those people are involved in something that's very important to our country and the president is recognizing that importance. And I think that that also has a value. All I can say is I hope that the balance that the president struck and I struck is a proper balance and that we'll improve our capabilities both in terms of the people's side and the equipment side.

... My personal belief is that men and women in the Armed Services ought to be paid a decent wage.

... From the standpoint of morale ... there are a great many people in the Armed Services who are proud of being in the Armed Services ...

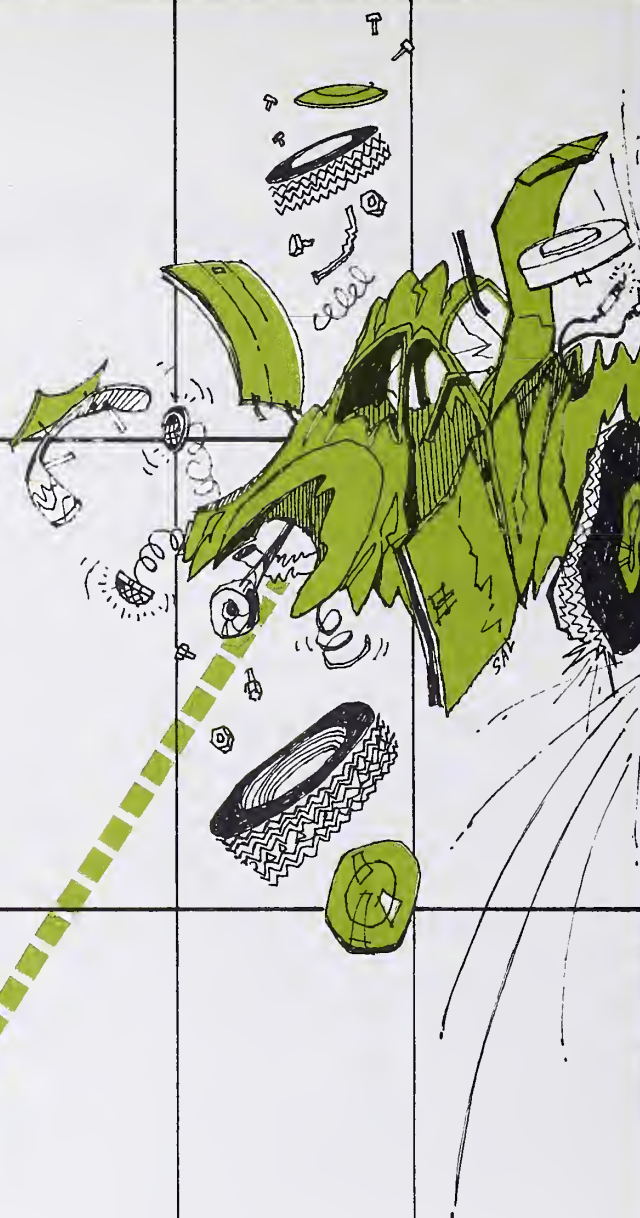
Ideas and Opinions

"The exchange of ideas is the very motor of the democratic process"

Alan Barth



30%
20%
10%
0%



**30% OF ALL
ASA MILITARY
INJURIES IN
FY75 HAPPENED
IN PRIVATELY
OWNED VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS.**

**DON'T BE A STATISTIC-
DRIVE DEFENSIVELY!**

FY 75